

and phalanges, there is a large piece (two-thirds) of a sacrum, and two upper cervical vertebræ.

The remaining determinable fragments belonged either to a Duck, more than one-fourth larger than the Common Mallard (*Anas boschas*), or, which is more likely, to a small Goose, about the size of the Brent Goose (*Bernicla brenta*). There were a nearly perfect thigh-bone, the lower part of a tibia, the distal and middle part of a radius, the middle part of an ulna, the largest metacarpal, and the upper half of a coracoid, belonging to this small Anserine bird. Mr. Erxleben, who has so beautifully figured the best of these remains in the plate which is now exhibited, suggests, from the size of the fragments and the generally injured condition of the condyles even in the unbroken bones, that the birds had been carried into the cave and eaten by foxes.

11. DESCRIPTIONS OF A NEW GENUS AND SOME NEW SPECIES OF MOLLUSKS. BY HENRY ADAMS, F.L.S.

MACRON WRIGHTII, H. Adams.

M. testa ovato-trigona, solidissima, subumbilicata, alba; spira brevi, anfr. 4, convexiusculis, superne tabulatis, anfractu ultimo magno, transversim sulcato, sulcis postice evanidis, antice tribus valde distinctis; sutura canaliculata; apertura ovali, $\frac{2}{3}$ totius longitudinis testæ; columella arcuata, callo postice copioso, canali brevi, recurvo; labro postice inflexo, antice sinuato-dentato.

Long. 75, lat. 52 mill.

Hab. Coast of Patagonia (*Coll. mea*).

The specimen from which the above description is taken was obtained, I am informed by Mr. Wright, from the coast of Patagonia. It is very much beach-worn, but when in a fresh state was, I have no doubt, covered with a thick dark epidermis like the other species of the genus. *M. wrightii* differs from *M. kellestii*, which it most resembles, in being larger and more solid, and in its short spire and trigonal form.

The genus *Macron* has hitherto been considered a subgenus of *Pseudoliva*; but having recently seen the operculum of *M. kellestii*, which is unguiculate, while that of *P. levis* (the type of *Pseudoliva*) is purpuroid, *Macron* must be separated, and take rank as a genus.

EGLISIA MACANDREÆ, H. Adams.

E. testa subsolida, pallido-fulva; anfr. 13, rotundatis, cingulis obtusis spiralibus (quorum tres majores sunt) ornatis; interstitiis lamellis acutis, tenuibus, subdistantibus, longitudinalibus cancellatis; apertura orbiculari; columella incrassata, antice effusa et reflexa; labro simplici, acuto, intus sulcato.

Long. 15, lat. $8\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. Gibraltar (*Coll. M^r Andrew*).

A single specimen of this interesting addition to the genus *Eglisia*
 PROC. ZOOLOG. SOC.—1865, No. XLIX.

was dredged by Mr. M'Andrew off Gibraltar. It is in the finest possible condition, and the nucleolar whorls, which are sinistral and somewhat planorbular, show that the place of *Eglisia* is in the family *Pyramidellidæ*, and not in *Turritellidæ*, in which it has been hitherto included.

AMPHITHALAMUS OBESUS, H. Adams.

A. testa obesa, dense rufo-cornea, nitida, lævi, subdiaphana, marginibus spiræ excurvatis; vertice nucleoso normali, haud sculpto, apice mamillato; anfr. 5, subplanatis, rapide augentibus; basi tumida, haud sculpta; apertura subovali; labro acuto; labio (t. adultæ) a pariete separato, thalamum altissimum formante, ad marginem recto, ad junctionem labri antice curvato.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$, lat. $\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Hab. Lord Hood's Island (*Coll. mea*).

AMPHITHALAMUS PUPOIDEUS, H. Adams.

A. testa angusta, dense rufo-cornea, nitida, lævi, subdiaphana, marginibus spiræ irregularibus; vertice nucleoso valde mamillato, tumente, haud sculpto; anfr. 4, subplanatis, vix augentibus, ultimo paulum angustiore; basi prolongata, haud sculpta; apertura (t. adultæ) subcirculari, peritremate rufo, continuo; labro vix angustato; labio a pariete parum separato, thalamum lacunatum formante, ad junctionem labri antice curvato.

Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$, lat. $\frac{1}{2}$ mill.

Hab. Lord Hood's Island (*Coll. mea*).

This species stands on the confines of the genus, and passes towards *Stenothyra*, in shape, however, resembling *Hyla*.

HETEROCARDIA DENNISONI, H. Adams.

H. testa ovata, subcompressa, tenui, æquilaterali, hiante, albida, transversim inæqualiter striata; latere antico rotundato, margine superiore paulo incurvato; latere postico arcuatim subtruncato, inferne rotundato; umbonibus parvis, subprominentibus.

Long. 37, alt. 27, lat. 15 mill.

Hab. —? (*Coll. mea*).

This species, which is the largest of the very rare genus *Heterocardia*, is most like *H. cumingii*, Desh., but is much more oval in form, and has the umbones central. The specimen described formed part of the collection of the late Mr. Dennison, and is the only one I have seen.

Genus *THYELLA*, H. Adams.

Testa æquivalvis, subtriangularis, postice subtruncata, vix flexuosa, ventricosa, epidermide tenui pallido-fulva induta, superficie valvarum decussata. In valva dextra dentes duo cardinales, quorum anterior triangularis, bifidus, posterior minor, compressus; in valva sinistra dens cardinalis solitarius, triangularis, bifidus; ligamentum internum, in fovea subcentrali vix declivi positum; dentes laterales nulli. Impressiones musculares satis conspicui, posterior rotundata, anterior elongata; linea pallialis sinuata.

THYELLA PULCHRA, H. Adams.

T. testa subæquilaterali, antice longiore, candida, valvarum superficie costis tenuibus radiantibus et liris excentricis decussata; umbonibus parvis, subrecurvis; margine dorsali excavato; sinu palliali profundo.

Long. 13, alt. 11, lat. 7 mill.

Hab. Singapore (*Coll. Cuming.*).

This genus appears to have most affinity with *Senecle*, but differs in the absence of lateral teeth, in its more ventricose form, and in the position of the internal ligament. The surface of the valves of the species described is decussately sculptured by radiating ribs and thin concentric liræ.

I avail myself of this opportunity to state that the genus *Leuconyx*, some time since described by my brother and myself, must be cancelled, as we have recently had an opportunity of proving that it is founded upon the internal spathulate appendage of *Pholas costata*. The name *Plectostoma* also, which I gave lately to a very peculiar form of *Helix* from Labuan, must be considered a synonym of *Opisthostoma*, Blanford, which was established to receive a small shell from India, much more Pupa-shaped than the type of *Plectostoma*, but, I think, belonging to the same group, and which has hitherto been supposed to be furnished with an operculum, and to be allied to *Diplommatina*.

12. ON THE LEPIDOPTEROUS INSECTS OF BENGAL.

By FREDERIC MOORE.

(Plates XLI., XLII., XLIII.)

Excepting a brief list of Lepidopterous Insects from the N.W. Himalaya, compiled by Kollar and published in Hügel's 'Kaschmir,' and another by myself, printed in the 'Proceedings' of this Society for the present year, of a collection of Diurnal Lepidoptera recently made in nearly the same districts by Capt. A. M. Lang, no record has appeared of the many very interesting "local" Indian collections that have so frequently been formed. In the following pages a list is given of the species contained in a very extensive collection made in the Province of Bengal by Mr. A. E. Russell, of the Bengal Civil Service, who has kindly placed them in my hands for this purpose, and of others collected in the same Province by Mr. W. S. Atkinson and the late Capt. J. Lind Sherwill.

Sect. I. RHOPALOCERA.

Tribe 1. PAPILIONES.

Fam. PAPILIONIDÆ.

ORNITHOPTERA RHADAMANTHUS, Boisd. Spéc. Gén. Lép. i. p. 180.